

MASON'S
O.K. SAUCE,
O.K. PICKLES,
MANGO CHUTNEY,
WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE,
MUSTARD SAUCE,
TOMATO CATSUP.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1877.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

ACCESSORIES
FOR MOTOR CARS,
MOTOR CYCLES AND
MOTOR BOATS.
"GOODYEAR" and
"DUNLOP" TYRES.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
4, Des Vaux Rd., H.K.
Tele. 67.

No. 18,571 號一十七百五千八萬一第 日九初月十年巳丁 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30th, 1917. 五禮拜 號三十二月一十年六國民華中, PRIOR, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS
GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY.
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers. [764]

BRITISH PILSENER BEER.

ALLSOPP'S BURTON-ON-TRENT.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 76.

NEW CARTRIDGES. JUST ARRIVED.

FIRST-CLASS DAMP PROOF, AMERICAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES.
12, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of Chilled Shot.

These Cartridges, made of the finest damp proof material, steel lined inside with brass casing, 1 1/2" deep on the outside, are especially made to withstand the effects of damp climates and are second to none for reliability in the field.

We have also received a consignment of R.S.A. Air Rifles.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co. [1165]

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1219. [535]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes

10.00 " " 11.00 " " 10 "

11.30 " " 12.45 p.m. " " 15 "

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " " 10 "

1.15 " " 1.45 " " 15 "

1.45 " " 2.15 " " 10 "

2.15 " " 5.00 " " 15 "

5.00 " " 8.00 " " 10 "

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. 8.30 to 11.00 p.m.

Every Half Hour.

11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter Hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.

8.00 " " 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

10.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 "

11.30 " " 12.00 noon " " 15 "

12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " 10 "

1.00 p.m. to 4.30 " " 15 "

4.30 " " 5.00 " " 15 "

5.00 " " 8.00 " " 10 "

8.30 " " 8.00 " " 10 "

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vaux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comprode Order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. [468]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, 31st OCTOBER, 1917, until further Notice.

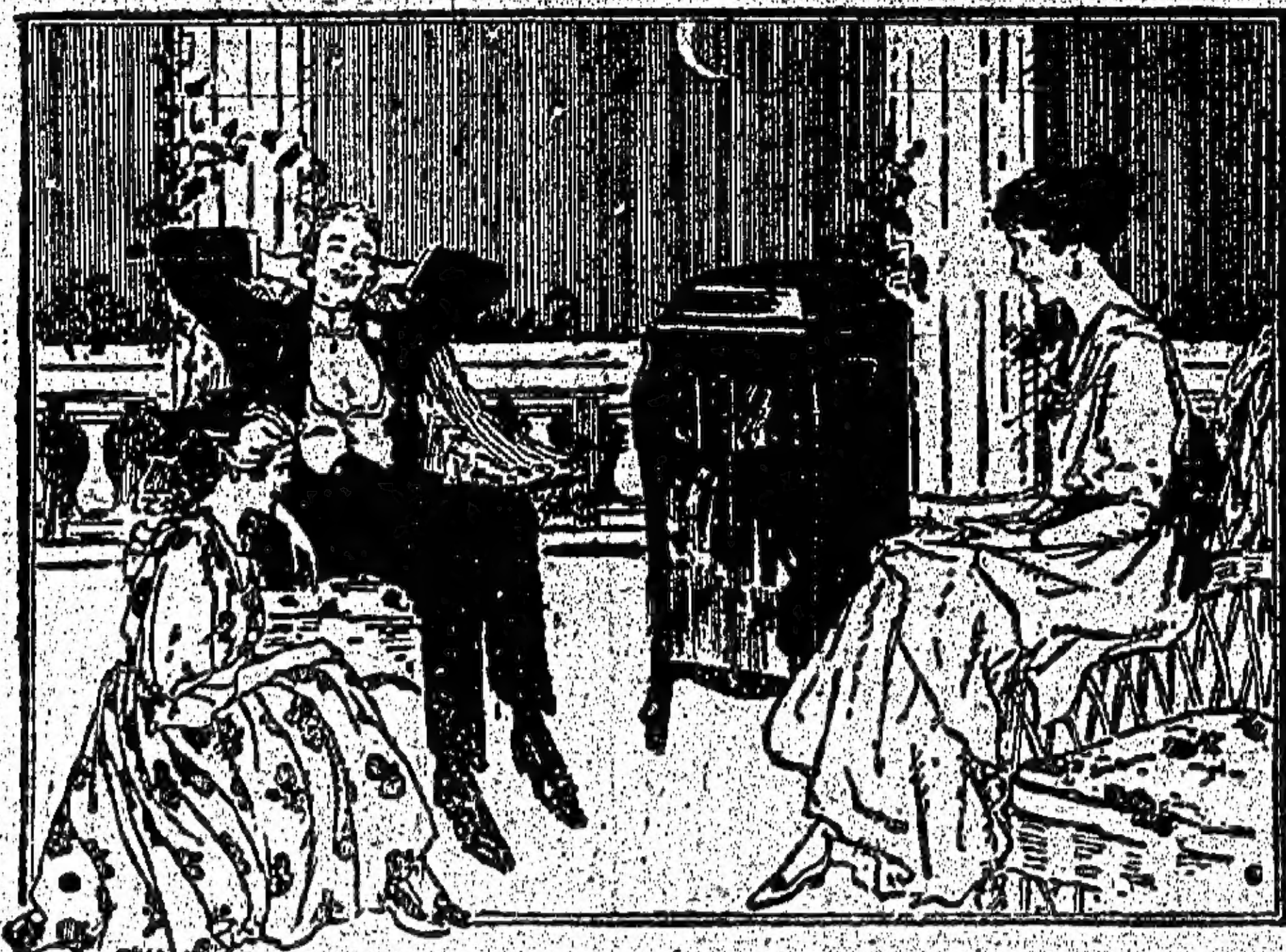
DOWN TRAINS.

| DOWN TRAINS. | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Stations | No. 8 Through Express p.m. | No. 1 Local a.m. | No. 7 Through Express a.m. | No. 9 Local a.m. | No. 11 Through Express p.m. | No. 12 Through Express p.m. | No. 13 Local p.m. | No. 14 Local p.m. | No. 15 Local p.m. |
| APPOW (Yai Sha Tsui) dep. | 7.30 | | 8.05 | | 12.55 | 4.10 | | | |
| SIK LUNG dep. | 7.40 | | 11.15 | 11.45 | 1.40 | 4.20 | | | |
| SIK LUNG arr. | 7.45 | | 11.20 | 11.50 | 1.45 | 4.25 | | | |
| Shing Mun dep. | 7.50 | 8.15 | 8.27 | 11.55 | 1.50 | 4.30 | 7.45 | 8.22 | 8.40 |
| Shing Mun arr. | 7.55 | 8.20 | 8.30 | 12.00 | 1.55 | 4.35 | 7.50 | 8.27 | 8.45 |
| Shing Mun dep. | 8.00 | 8.25 | 8.35 | 12.05 | 2.00 | 4.40 | 7.55 | 8.32 | 8.50 |
| Shing Mun arr. | 8.05 | 8.30 | 8.40 | 12.10 | 2.05 | 4.45 | 8.00 | 8.37 | 8.55 |
| Shing Mun dep. | 8.10 | 8.35 | 8.45 | 12.15 | 2.10 | 4.50 | 8.05 | 8.42 | 9.00 |
| Shing Mun arr. | 8.15 | 8.40 | 8.50 | 12.20 | 2.15 | 4.55 | 8.10 | 8.47 | 9.05 |
| Shing Mun dep. | 8.20 | 8.45 | 8.55 | 12.25 | 2.20 | 5.00 | 8.15 | 8.52 | 9.10 |
| Shing Mun arr. | 8.25 | 8.50 | 9.00 | 12.30 | 2.25 | 5.05 | 8.20 | 8.57 | 9.15 |
| Shing Mun dep. | 8.30 | 8.55 | 9.05 | 12.35 | 2.30 | 5.10 | 8.25 | 9.02 | 9.20 |
| Shing Mun arr. | 8.35 | 9.00 | 9.10 | 12.40 | 2.35 | 5.15 | 8.30 | 9.07 | 9.25 |
| Shing Mun dep. | 8.40 | 9.05 | 9.15 | 12.45 | 2.40 | 5.20 | 8.35 | 9.12 | 9.30 |
| Shing Mun arr. | 8.45 | 9.10 | 9.20 | 12.50 | 2.45 | 5.25 | 8.40 | 9.17 | 9.35 |
| Shing Mun dep. | 8.50 | 9.15 | 9.25 | 12.55 | 2.50 | 5.30 | 8.45 | 9.22 | 9.40 |
| Shing Mun arr. | 8.55 | 9.20 | 9.30 | 13.00 | 2.55 | 5.35 | 8.50 | 9.27 | 9.45 |
| Shing Mun dep. | 9.00 | 9.25 | 9.35 | 13.05 | 3.00 | 5.40 | 8.55 | 9.32 | 9.50 |
| Shing Mun arr. | 9.05 | 9.30 | 9.40 | 13.10 | 3.05 | 5.45 | 9.00 | 9.37 | 9.55 |
| Shing Mun dep. | 9.10 | 9.35 | 9.45 | 13.15 | 3.10 | 5.50 | 9.05 | 9.42 | 10.00 |
| Shing Mun arr. | 9.15 | 9.40 | 9.50 | 13.20 | 3.15 | 5.55 | 9.10 | 9.47 | 10.05 |
| Shing Mun dep. | 9.20 | 9.45 | 9.55 | 13.25 | 3.20 | 6.00 | 9.15 | 9.52 | 10.10 |
| Shing Mun arr. | 9.25 | 9.50 | 10.00 | 13.30 | 3.25 | 6.05 | 9.20 | 9.57 | 10.15 |
| Shing Mun dep. | 9.30 | 9.55 | 10.05 | 13.35 | 3.30 | 6.10 | 9.25 | 10.02 | 10.20 |
| Shing Mun arr. | 9.35 | 10.00 | 10.10 | 13.40 | 3.35 | 6.15 | 9.30 | 10.07 | 10.25 |
| Shing Mun dep. | 9.40 | 10.05 | 10.15 | 13.45 | 3.40 | 6.20 | 9.35 | 10.12 | 10.30 |
| Shing Mun arr. | 9.45 | 10.10 | 10.20 | 13.50 | 3.45 | 6.25 | 9.40 | 10.17 | 10.35 |
| Shing Mun dep. | 9.50 | 10.15 | 10.25 | 13.55 | 3.50 | 6.30 | 9.45 | 10.22 | 10.40 |
| Shing Mun arr. | 9.55 | 10.20 | 10.30 | 14.00 | 3.55 | 6.35 | 9.50 | 10.27 | 10.45 |
| Shing Mun dep. | 10.00 | 10.25 | 10.35 | 14.05 | 4.00 | 6.40 | 9.55 | 10.32 | 10.50 |
| Shing Mun arr. | 10.05 | 10.30 | 10.40 | 14.10 | 4.05 | 6.45 | 10.00 | 10.37 | 10.55 |
| Shing Mun dep. | 10.10 | 10.35 | 10.45 | 14.15 | 4.10 | 6.50 | 10.05 | 10.42 | 11.00 |
| Shing Mun arr. | 10.15 | 10.40 | 10.50 | 14.20 | 4.15 | 6.55 | 10.10 | 10.47 | 11.05 |
| Shing Mun dep. | 10.20 | 10.45 | 10.55 | 14.25 | 4.20 | 7.00 | 10.15 | 10.52 | 11.10 |
| Shing Mun arr. | 10.25 | 10.50 | 11.00 | 14.30 | 4.25 | 7.05 | 10.20 | 10.57 | 11.15 |
| Shing Mun dep. | 10.30 | 10.55 | 11.05 | 14.35 | 4.30 | 7.10 | 10.25 | 11.02 | 11.20 |
| Shing Mun arr. | 10.35 | 11.00 | 11.10 | 14.40 | 4.35 | 7.15 | 10.30 | 11.07 | 11.25 |
| Shing Mun dep. | 10.40 | 11.05 | 11.15 | 14.45 | 4.40 | 7.20 | 10.35 | 11.12 | 11.30 |
| Shing Mun arr. | 10.45 | 11.10 | 11.20 | 14.50 | 4.45 | 7.25 | 10.40 | 11.17 | 11.35 |
| Shing Mun dep. | 10.50 | 11.15 | 11.25 | 14.55 | 4.50 | 7.30 | 10.45 | 11.22 | 11.40 |
| Shing Mun arr. | 10.55 | 11.20 | 11.30 | 15.00 | 4.55 | 7.35 | 10.50 | 11.27 | 11.45 |
| Shing Mun dep. | 11.00 | 11.25 | 11.35 | 15.05 | 5.00 | 7.40 | 10.55 | 11.32 | 11.50 |
| Shing Mun arr. | 11.05 | 11.30 | 11.40 | 15.10 | 5.05 | 7.45 | 11.00 | 11.37 | 11.55 |
| Shing Mun dep. | 11.10 | 11.35 | 11.45 | 15.15 | 5.10 | 7.50 | 11.05 | 11.42 | 12.00 |
| Shing Mun arr. | 11.15 | 11.40 | 11.50 | 15.20 | 5.15 | 7.55 | 11.10 | 11.47 | 12.05 |
| Shing Mun dep. | 11.20 | 11.45 | 11.55 | 15.25 | 5.20 | 8.00 | 11.15 | 11.52 | 12.10 |
| Shing Mun arr. | 11.25 | 11.50 | 12.00 | 15.30 | 5.25 | 8.05 | 11.20 | 11.57 | 12.15 |
| Shing Mun dep. | 11.30 | 11.55 | 12.05 | 15.35 | 5.30 | 8.10 | 11.25 | 12.02 | 12.20 |
| Shing Mun arr. | 11.35 | 12.00 | 12.10 | 15.40 | 5.35 | 8.15 | 11.30 | 12.07 | 12.25 |
| Shing Mun dep. | 11.40 | 12.05 | 12.15 | 15.45 | 5.40 | 8.20 | 11.35 | 12.12 | 12.30 |
| Shing Mun arr. | 11.45 | 12.10 | 12.20 | 15.50 | 5.45 | 8.25 | 11.40 | 12.17 | 12.35 |
| Shing Mun dep. | 11.50 | 12.15 | 12.25 | 15.55 | 5.50 | 8.30 | 11.45 | 12.22 | 12.40 |
| Shing Mun arr. | 11.55 | 12.20 | 12.30 | 16.00 | 5.55 | 8.35 | 11.50 | 12.27 | 12.45 |
| Shing Mun dep. | 12.00 | 12.25 | 12.35 | 16.05 | 6.00 | 8.40 | 11.55 | 12.32 | 12.50 |
| Shing Mun arr. | 12.05 | 12.30 | 12.40 | 16.10 | 6.05 | 8.45 | 12.00 | 12.37 | 12.55 |
| Shing Mun dep. | 12.10 | 12.35 | 12.45 | 16.15 | 6.10 | 8.50 | 12.05 | 12.42 | 13.00 |
| Shing Mun arr. | 12.15 | 12.40 | 12.50 | 16.20 | 6.15 | 8.55 | 12.10 | 12.47 | 13.05 |
| Shing Mun dep. | 12.20 | 12.45 | 12.55 | 16.25 | 6.20 | 9.00 | 12.15 | 12.52 | 13.10 |
| Shing Mun arr. | 12.25 | 12.50 | 13.00 | 16.30 | 6.25 | 9.05 | 12.20 | 12.57 | 13.15 |
| Shing Mun dep. | 12.30 | 12.55 | 13.05 | 16.35 | 6.30 | 9.10 | 12.25 | 13.02 | 13.20 |
| Shing Mun arr. | 12.35 | 13.00 | 13.10 | 16.40 | 6.35 | 9.15 | 12.30 | 13.07 | 13.25 |
| Shing Mun dep. | 12.40 | 13.05 | 13.15 | 16.45 | 6.40 | 9.20 | 12.35 | 13.12 | 13.30 |
| Shing Mun arr. | 12.45 | 13.10 | 13.20 | 16.50 | 6.45 | 9.25 | 12.40 | 13.17 | 13.35 |
| Shing Mun dep. | 12.50 | 13.15 | 13.25 | 16.55 | 6.50 | 9.30 | 12.45 | 13.22 | 13.40 |
| Shing Mun arr. | 12.55 | 13.20 | 13.30 | 17.00 | 6.55 | 9.35 | 12.50 | 13.27 | 13.45 |
| Shing Mun dep. | 13.00 | 13.25 | 13.35 | 17.05 | 7.00 | 9.40 | 12.55 | 13.32 | 13.50 |
| Shing Mun arr. | 13.05 | 13.30 | 13.40 | 17.10 | 7.05 | 9.45 | 13.00 | 13.37 | 13.55 |
| Shing Mun dep. | 13.10 | 13.35 | 13.45 | 17.15 | 7.10 | 9.50 | 13.05 | 13.42 | 14.00 |
| Shing Mun arr. | 13.15 | 13.40 | 13.50 | 17.20 | 7.15 | 9.55 | 13.10 | 13.47 | 14.05 |
| Shing Mun dep. | 13.20 | 13.45 | 13.55 | 17.25 | 7.20 | 10.00 | 13.15 | 13.52 | 14.10 |
| Shing Mun arr. | 13.25 | 13.50 | 14.00 | 17.30 | 7.25 | 10.05 | 13.20 | 13.57 | 14.15 |
| Shing Mun dep. | 13.30 | 13.55 | 14.05 | 17.35 | 7.30 | 10.10 | 13.25 | 14.02 | 14.20 |
| Shing Mun arr. | 13.35 | 14.00 | 14.10 | 17.40 | 7.35 | 10.15 | 13.30 | 14.07 | 14.25 |
| Shing Mun dep. | 13.40 | 14.05 | 14.15 | 17.45 | 7.40 | 10.20 | 13.35 | 14.12 | 14.30 |
| Shing Mun arr. | 13.45 | 14.10 | 14.20 | 17.50 | 7.45 | 10.25 | 13.40 | 14.17 | 14.35 |
| Shing Mun dep. | 13.50 | 14.15 | 14.25 | 17.55 | 7.50 | 10.30 | 13.45 | 14.22 | 14.40 |
| Shing Mun arr. | 13.55 | 14.20 | 14.30 | 18.00 | 7.55 | 10.35 | 13.50 | 14.27 | 14.45 |
| Shing Mun dep. | 14.00 | 14.25 | 14.35 | 18.05 | 8.00 | 10.40 | 13.55 | 14.32 | 14.50 |
| Shing Mun arr. | 14.05 | 14.30 | 14.40 | 18.10 | 8.05 | 10.45 | 14.00 | 14.37 | 14.55 |
| Shing Mun dep. | 14.10 | 14.35 | 14.45 | 18.15 | 8.10 | 10.50 | 14.05 | 14.42 | 15.00 |
| Shing Mun arr. | 14.15 | 14.40 | 14.50 | 18.20 | 8.15 | 10.55 | 14.10 | 14.47 | 15.05 |
| Shing Mun dep. | 14.20 | 14.45 | 14.55 | 18.25 | 8.20 | 11.00 | 14.15 | 14.52 | 15.10 |
| Shing Mun arr. | 14.25 | 14.50 | 15.00 | 18.30 | 8.25 | 11.05 | 14.20 | 14.57 | 15.15 |
| Shing Mun dep. | 14.30 | 14.55 | 15.05 | 18.35 | 8.30 | 11.10 | 14.25 | 15.02 | 15.20 |
| Shing Mun arr. | 14.35 | 15.00 | 15.10 | 18.40 | 8.35 | 11.15 | 14.30 | 15.07 | 15.25 |
| Shing Mun dep. | 14.40 | 15.05 | 15.15 | 18.45 | 8.40 | 11.20 | 14.35 | 15.12 | 15.30 |
| Shing Mun arr. | 14.45 | 15.10 | 15.20 | 18.50 | 8.45 | 11.25 | 14.40 | 15.17 | 15.35 |
| Shing Mun dep. | 14.50 | 15.15 | 15.25 | 18.55 | 8.50 | 11.30 | 14.45 | 15.22 | 15.40 |
| Shing Mun arr. | 14.55 | 15.20 | 15.30 | 19.00 | 8.55 | 11.35 | 14.50 | 15.27 | 15.45 |
| Shing Mun dep. | 15.00 | 15.25 | 15.35 | 19.05 | 9.00 | 11.40 | 14.55 | 15.32 | 15.50 |
| Shing Mun arr. | 15.05 | 15.30 | 15.40 | 19.10 | 9.05 | 11.45 | 15.00 | 15.37 | 15.55 |
| Shing Mun dep. | 15.10 | 15.35 | 15.45 | 19.15 | 9.10 | 11.50 | 15.05 | 15.42 | 16.00 |
| Shing Mun arr. | 15.15 | 15.40 | 15.50 | 19.20 | 9.15 | 11.55 | 15.10 | 15.47 | 16.05 |
| Shing Mun dep. | 15.20 | 15.45 | 15.55 | 19.25 | 9.20 | 12.00 | 15.15 | 15.52 | 16.10 |
| Shing Mun arr. | 15.25 | 15.50 | 16.00 | 19.30 | 9.25 | 12.05 | 15.20 | 15.57 | 16.15 |
| Shing Mun dep. | 15.30 | 15.55 | 16.05 | 19.35 | 9.30 | 12.10 | 15.25 | 16.02 | 16.20 |
| Shing Mun arr. | 15.35 | 16.00 | 16.10 | 19.40 | 9.35 | 12.15 | 15.30 | 16.07 | 16.25 |
| Shing Mun dep. | 15.40 | 16.05 | 16.15 | 19.45 | 9.40 | 12.20 | 15.35 | 16.12 | 16.30 |
| Shing Mun arr. | 15.45 | 16.10 | 16.20 | 19.50 | 9.45 | 12.25 | 15.40 | 16.17 | 16.35 |
| Shing Mun dep. | 15.50 | 16.15 | 16.25 | 19.55 | 9.50 | 12.30 | 15.45 | 16.22 | 16.40 |
| Shing Mun arr. | 15.55 | 16.20 | 16.30 | 20.00 | 9.55 | 12.35 | 15.50 | 16.27 | 16.45 |
| Shing Mun dep. | 16.00 | 16.25 | 16.35 | 20.05 | 10.00 | 12.40 | 15.55 | 16.32 | 16.50 |
| Shing Mun arr. | 16.05 | 16.30 | 16.40 | 20.10 | 10.05 | 12.45 | 16.00 | 16.37 | 16.55 |
| Shing Mun dep. | 16.10 | 16.35 | 16.45 | 20.15 | 10.10 | 12.50 | 16.05 | 16.42 | 17.00 |
| Shing Mun arr. | 16.15 | 16.40 | 16.50 | 20.20 | 10.15 | 12.55 | 16.10 | 16.47 | 17.05 |
| Shing Mun dep. | 16.20 | 16.45 | 16.55 | 20.25 | 10.20 | 13.00 | 16.15 | 16.52 | 17.10 |
| Shing Mun arr. | 16.25 | 16.50 | 17.00 | 20.30 | 10.25 | 13.05 | 16.20 | 16.57 | 17.15 |
| Shing Mun dep. | 16.30 | 16.55 | 17.05 | 20.35 | 10.30 | 13.10 | 16.25 | 17.02 | 17.20 |
| Shing Mun arr. | 16.35 | 17.00 | 17.10 | 20.40 | 10.35 | 13.15 | 16.30 | 17.07 | 17.25 |
| Shing Mun dep. | 16.40 | 17.05 | 17.15 | 20.45 | 10.40 | 13.20 | 16.35 | 17.12 | 17.30 |
| Shing Mun arr. | 16.45 | 17.10 | 17.20 | 20.50 | 10.45 | 13.25 | 16.40 | 17.17 | 17.35 |
| Shing Mun dep. | 16.50 | 17.15 | 17.25 | 20.55 | 10.50 | 13.30 | 16.45 | 17.22 | 17.40 |
| Shing Mun arr. | 16.55 | 17.20 | 17.30 | 21.00 | 10.55 | 13.35 | 16.50 | 17.27 | 17.45 |
| Shing Mun dep. | 17.00 | 17.25 | 17.35 | 21.05 | 11.00 | 13.40 | 16.55 | 17.32 | 17.50 |
| Shing Mun arr. | 17.05 | 17.30 | 17.40 | 21.10 | 11.05 | 13.45 | 17.00 | 17.37 | 17.55 |
| Shing Mun dep. | 17.10 | 17.35 | 17.45 | 21.15 | 11.10 | 13.50 | 17.05 | 17.42 | 18.00 |
| Shing Mun arr. | 17.15 | 17.40 | 17.50 | 21.20 | 11.15 | 13.55 | 17.10 | 17.47 | 18.05 |
| Shing Mun dep. | 17.20 | 17.45 | 17.55 | 21.25 | 11.20 | 14.00 | 17.15 | 17.52 | 18.10 |
| Shing Mun arr. | 17.25 | 17.50 | 18.00 | 21.30 | 11.25 | 14.05 | 17.20 | 17.57 | 18.15 |
| Shing Mun dep. | 17.30 | 17.55 | 18.05 | 21.35 | 11.30 | 14.10 | 17.25 | 18.02 | 18.20 |
| Shing Mun arr. | 17.35 | 18.00 | 18.10 | 21.40 | 11.35 | 14.15 | 17.30 | 18.07 | 18.25 |
| Shing Mun dep. | 17.40 | 18.05 | 18.15 | 21.45 | 11.40 | 14.20 | 17.35 | 18.12 | 18.30 |
| Shing | | | | | | | | | |

INTIMATIONS

VICTROLA

20% Discount allowed for cash with order.



A Living source of pleasure for everybody every day.

MOUTRIE'S

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

[383]

DON'T buy "flannel" Shirts.
Ask for and insist on getting

"Viyella"

It does not irritate, is durable and unshrinkable. Healthful, in that it absorbs and radiates away the moisture from the body; and looks well all the time.

STOCKED IN KHAKI, also WHITE and STRIPED.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.,

Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

Telephone 29.

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HEATHER DAY



30th NOVEMBER 1917

[1792]

IT STANDS TO REASON

that the best proof of the excellence of any medical preparation, is its continued popularity. Beecham's Pills have been before the public for upwards of half a century, and it is acknowledged that they are, now, in greater demand than ever. Their enormous sales are well on the increase. No medicine could achieve such a remarkable success unless it had proved itself to be of very real worth and practical value.

Beecham's Pills

have justified public confidence. In thousands of homes, to-day, experience has proved the beneficial results obtained from the use of these pills in cases of biliousness, sluggish liver, impaired digestion and a disordered condition of the bowels. It is a safe and prudent thing should you feel "out-of-sorts" to rely upon the curative properties of this excellent preparation. You will speedily find that Beecham's Pills

WILL DO YOU GOOD.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9/6 (25 pills) 1/11 (50 pills) & 2/6 (100 pills).

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

ASSISTANCE FOR SUFFERERS IN THE FLOOD DISASTER.

COST OF THE MILITARY TRAINING CAMP

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held yesterday afternoon at the Council Chamber.

The following were present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT, Hon. Mr. CLAUD SEVERN, C.M.G.

HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR-GENERAL F. VENTRIS (General Officer Commanding Troops in China).

Hon. Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. Mr. J. H. KEMP (Attorney-General).

Hon. Mr. E. D. C. WOLFE (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. Mr. E. R. HALLIDAY (Secretary for Chinese Affairs).

Hon. Mr. M. C. MESSER (Captain Superintendent of Police).

Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.

Hon. Mr. LAW CHU PAH.

Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK.

Hon. Mr. C. E. ASTON.

Hon. Mr. R. G. SHEWAN.

Hon. Mr. HO FOOK.

Mr. J. A. E. BULLOCK (Clerk of Council).

FINANCIAL.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 72 to 83, and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER, seconded, and this was agreed to.

FINANCE MINUTES.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, laid on the table report of the proceedings of the Finance Committee, No. 13, and moved that it be adopted.

The COLONIAL TREASURER, seconded, and this was agreed to.

RELIEF FOR THE FLOOD VICTIMS.

H.E. the OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT said—Honourable Members of the Legislative Council, this Council has during the last four years on two occasions voted sums of money for the relief of the suffering caused by floods in the Kwangtung Province and on the West River. Fortunately, during the past two years there has been no necessity to do so, but I feel sure that the whole community in this Colony has been deeply impressed by the magnitude of the disaster which has overwhelmed a great portion of the Province of Chihli, including the entire City of Tientsin. The extent of the calamity will be realised by the following figures. About 12,000 square miles of country have been flooded, and outside of Tientsin there has been damage to the extent of \$100,000,000 in the loss of crops. It is reported that, as the result of a fairly accurate survey, 80,000 groups of dwellings have been destroyed, while three million people are facing a bitterly cold winter in summer clothes and with a scanty supply of food. The Metropolitan Union Flood Relief Council have issued an appeal for help to meet the great want which exists. It is stated in the appeal that in order to enable the multitude affected by the disaster to exist through the winter a sum of at least \$5,000,000 is needed, and that at present a sum of only \$2,000,000 is available. Though the actual floods have in a great measure been overcome, the destruction of houses has left the population exposed to the cold winter winds. The sum which it is proposed to contribute may not effect much, but will at any rate show in a practical way the sympathy of this Colony with those who are suffering so sorely through an entirely unexpected visitation. I therefore move the following resolution—

"That this Council desires to express its heartfelt sympathy with the Government of the Chinese Republic in the disastrous floods which have devastated an immense area of country in the Province of Chihli and hereby votes a sum of \$100,000 as a contribution towards the relief of the suffering caused by this calamity."

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK—Sir, on behalf of the unofficial members of this Council, I desire to second the resolution which you

have proposed. I am sure, Sir, that every member of this Council feels very great sympathy for the Northern Chinese, who are suffering so severely in this present calamity, and all the unofficial members concur very heartily with the Government in this vote which is proposed in partial relief of the suffering.

The motion was carried unanimously.

THE COST OF THE CAMP

Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK—Will the Government state what is the estimated cost to the Colony of the suggested Camp for Defence Corps training in the New Territories?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—The reply to the hon. member is that the estimated cost is \$12,000.

OPIMUM ORDINANCE, 1917.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to make further provision against the counterfeiting of labels, wrappers and marks used in connection with Government opium."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The "Objects and Reasons" state:—The object of this bill is to make it an offence to be in possession of labels, wrappers or marks resembling those used by the Superintendent in connection with Government opium, or of any die, block, or type apparently intended for the production of any such label, wrapper, or mark.

CONTRACTS (WAL RESTRICTIONS) ORDINANCE, 1917.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to make provision with regard to the effect on certain contracts of certain requirements, regulations and restrictions rendered necessary by the present war."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The "Objects and Reasons" state:—The object of this bill is to provide relief against actions for breach of contract where the fulfilment of the contract has been interfered with by executive requirements or restrictions rendered necessary by the war. The bill applies only to contracts to be performed within the colony. It is founded on section 1 (3) of the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2, Act, 1915, 3 and 4 Geo. 5, c. 37.

THE FERRIES ORDINANCE, 1917.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to regulate ferries."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The "Objects and Reasons" state:—The object of this bill is to take power to regulate the ferries of the Colony, other than the present service of the Star Ferry Company, Limited.

The main object is not revenue, but the interests of the travelling public. It is intended at present to deal only with the ferries between Victoria and Yau-mat, Hong Kok Tai and Sham Shui Po.

The proposed regulations relating to these ferries will be published with this bill.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY'S DEPOSIT ORDINANCE, 1917.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to provide for the making of deposits by certain persons, firms and companies carrying on fire or marine insurance business."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The "Objects and Reasons" state:—This bill proposes to require all Fire and Marine Insurance Companies which carry on business in this Colony to make a deposit with the Registrar of Companies to the amount or value of \$100,000, and object is to check the growth of mushroom companies which have no sound financial basis.

As the subject is a technical one which affects the general public only indirectly it does not seem necessary to explain in detail the provisions of this measure. They can be seen in the bill itself and in the regulations in the schedule.

PENSION AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1917.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to amend the Pension Ordinance, 1902."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The "Objects and Reasons" state:—The object of this bill is to give the Governor-in-Council power to require any judge or other public officer to retire after he attains the age of 55 years, or to require any judge or other public officer to retire at any time on the ground of inability to discharge efficiently the duties of his office.

The bill is introduced in order to bring the law here into conformity with the law as it exists elsewhere.

The Council adjourned until Thursday next.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee followed, the COLONIAL SECRETARY presiding.

LANGUAGE ALLOWANCE AND STATIONERY

The OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT recommended the Council to vote a sum of fifteen thousand seven hundred dollars in aid of the votes:—

Miscellaneous Services, Language Study Allowance, \$ 700.00

Stationery, 16,000.00

Total, \$16,700.00

The CHAIRMAN—The \$700 is an allowance to Mr. Wood who is studying Japanese in Japan. The \$15,000 is largely due to paper ordered from India. It was ordered in 1915, but was not paid for in the current year.

The vote was agreed to.

TRANSPORT AND TRAVELLING.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of one thousand eight hundred dollars in aid of the vote Public Works Department, other Charges, Transport and Travelling Expenses.

The CHAIRMAN—This is largely due to the extension of roads in the Colony and to the increased travelling by overseers and engineers.

The vote was agreed to.

PUMPING WATER.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of thirty thousand dollars in aid of the vote Public Works, Recurrent, Hongkong, Water Works (20), Maintenance of City and Hill District.

The CHAIRMAN—This is due to the additional pumping required this year through the instance of the rainfall being somewhat unequal, and to the largely increased cost of coal.

The vote was agreed to.

MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of eight hundred dollars in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Kowloon, Miscellaneous (11), Miscellaneous Works.

The CHAIRMAN—The original vote was a small one of \$3,500 and there have been numerous small works which necessitate this increase.

The vote was agreed to.

PURCHASE OF LAW BOOKS.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of one hundred and fifty dollars in aid of the Attorney-General's Office, Other Charges, Books.

The CHAIRMAN—There is an opportunity to get quite cheaply a set of Halsbury's "Laws of England," and the Government proposes to avail itself of that opportunity.

The vote was agreed to.

HARBOUR BUOYS.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars in aid of the vote Harbour Master's Department, 1.—Harbour Office, Other Charges, Raising and Renewing Moorings of Ocean Steamships.

The CHAIRMAN—This is in connection with taking over the buoys last year. The bill was not rendered until this year.

The vote was agreed to.

RELIEF FOR THE FLOOD VICTIMS.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of one hundred thousand dollars on account of Miscellaneous Services, Tientsin Flood Relief Fund.

The vote was agreed to.

PURCHASE OF "TANDEERAGE."

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of forty-eight thousand dollars on account of Miscellaneous Services, Purchase of "Tandereage," No. 139, The Peak.

The CHAIRMAN—Hon. members are aware of the policy of the Government of buying property on the Peak. This house was on the market and was bought for \$47,500. The extra is required for incidental expenses in connection with the transfer.

The vote was agreed to.

D'AGUILAR WIRELESS STATION.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of three thousand three hundred and sixty dollars and seventy-three cents in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Buildings, Improvements to Cape D'Aguliar Wireless Telegraph Station.

The CHAIRMAN—This is in respect to a number of improvements in the drainage of the station and in rendering the house mosquito proof.

The vote was agreed to.

WIRELESS MESSAGES.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of two thousand five hundred dollars in aid of the vote Royal Observatory, Special Expenditure, Installation for receiving Time Signals by Wireless Telegraphy.

The CHAIRMAN—The original vote was \$3,000, but the price of materials has gone up and the height of the mast has been increased.

The vote was agreed to.

THE RECENT OUTBREAK OF ANTHRAX.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of one thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars in aid of the vote Sanitary Department, Special Expenditure, Compensation for condemnation of carcasses in Slaughter House.

The CHAIRMAN—This is under the Public Health and Building Ordinance in connection with the recent outbreak of anthrax. There is a regular scale for compensation laid down under the Ordinance.

The vote was agreed to.

FREE EDUCATION.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of one hundred dollars in aid of the vote Charitable Services, Charitable Allowance to Shin Lok-shang, son of Sin Xau-wai, late of the Education Department.

The CHAIRMAN—Sir Yan-wai was an old servant of the Government and the late sub-inspector of Vernacular schools. He died in poor circumstances, and it is proposed to provide for his son's education at the University for five years on the condition that he join the Government service after completing his education. That condition will be stipulated in a bond. The \$100 is for the first term at the University this year.

The vote was agreed to.

THE CHINESE POST OFFICE.

RECORD OF A YEAR'S WORK.

The big strides made by the Chinese Post Office in recent years is well recognised by foreigners in all parts of China, few of whom, however, are in a position to appreciate the difficulties that constantly threaten to hinder further development. In his report on the working of the Chinese Post Office during the past year, Mons. H. Picard-Destelan, Co-Director-General, shows that in spite of unrest, political agitation, brigandage, currency questions, etc., a substantial advance was made in all branches of the work. The number of new offices established is comparatively few, only 29. Practically all towns of any importance already have offices established, and extension now aims at providing postal facilities for less important towns and remote villages. For such places the system of rural box offices is at first utilized as being most economical. Then, when postal work improves sufficiently, an agency is established. Agencies, in turn, are only converted into offices as business of other considerations warrant it. Agencies have increased by 293, most of these being converted rural box offices. In spite of this, the number of rural box offices stands at 1,976 as against 1,839 for last year. Postal establishments total 3,797, excluding 2,334 local box offices and the above mentioned rural box offices.

ARTICLES DOUBLED IN FIVE YEARS.

Turning to actual operations, the total number of articles of all categories posted is 250 millions. This number has doubled during the past five years, and even better progress is hoped for in the next few years. The total of 250 millions shows an increase of 94 millions, or 11 per cent., on last year's figures. Of the increase, letters claim 7 millions, postcards 6 millions, and newspapers 3 millions. The popularity of the express service shows no sign of waning, although from February 1st the ordinary rate of postage was made payable in addition to the former express fee of 10 cents. The increase in articles expressed is 11 per cent. The insured letter service, still in its infancy, grows in favour steadily, if slowly. The increase of 25 per cent. in articles posted for local delivery and of 10 per cent. in articles collected from letter-boxes, etc., shows that in the large cities local conditions are carefully studied and the requirements of the public are provided for.

The parcel tariff was revised from February 1st, when the old system of uniform rates irrespective of distance was discarded. Parcels for domestic transmission are now subject to single double, or triple rates, according to destination and the route followed. Parcel business has been at a particular disadvantage for the greater part of the year; in face of the increased tariff for long distances progress has not been arrested. Money orders, issued almost touch 228 millions, an advance of 18 per cent.

A HAZARDOUS LIFE.

Couriers had a bad time during the year, and the report pays a tribute to the manner in which they braved danger in the execution of their duty. Hundreds of them faced their journeys, knowing well it was at the risk of their lives. Twenty-five were murdered, two were drowned, and many were wounded, of a man having his ears cut off as a warning to others not to carry official despatches. During the years much attention was paid to courier connections and many improvements were effected, especially by way of accelerating services. In all, 11,000 li of new lines were opened.

FINANCIAL SUCCESS.

In last year's report it was stated that for the first time the revenue of the service exceeded its expenditure. This year a further substantial advance is recorded. The accounts show a surplus of \$225,000, although \$300,000 has been spent on new buildings and property. Unless violent changes occur the service, although it claims to have the cheapest tariff in the world, may now be considered self-supporting. This fact, important in itself, acquires special significance when it is remembered that the Administrations of many countries much better developed postally than China cannot make the same claim.

With surplus funds instead of a deficit, it will be possible to proceed to many improvements which have already been too long delayed. First amongst these comes the building of adequate office premises. A beginning has already been made to remedy this. A fine building has been erected at Hankow with modern fittings and fixtures, costing, in all, some \$280,000, and it is proposed gradually to provide all other important centres with corresponding up-to-date offices. Steps will likewise be taken to meet the requirements of less important centres in this respect as opportunities arise. Further improvements such as the provision of launches, motor vehicles, and new staff residences, where necessary, are under consideration.

AIRMAN'S \$500 A WEEK.

Big fortunes have been made by the air-men, who test new aeroplanes. There have been instances where a single tour has drawn a cheque for \$500 for a week's work.

It is seldom that these highly-trained men get less than \$100 a week, for they usually receive \$25 for every trial trip they make. They are retained and paid by private firms on Government contracts and from the nature of the risks they run their reward is not extravagant.

Every time they go up in a new machine—even though it has passed the severe factory tests—the expert fliers take their lives in their hands, and more than one has come to grief, owing to some structural defect in the machine that could not be detected until the strain of flying brought it to light.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EXCLUSION OF CHINESE FROM THE PEAK.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Hearing that the Government is about to bring in a Bill before the Legislative Council for the complete exclusion (subject to exemptions) of Chinese from the Peak, and feeling deeply that such a Bill is wrong in principle and is contrary to all ideas of fairness and justice, I desire to raise my humble voice in protest.

I painfully realise that against the powers that be in Hongkong nothing that we can do or say would be of any avail. I dare say that in due time this Bill will, with the same inevitableness as the sequence of night and day, be legally affiliated to the principal Ordinance. But I feel that to remain any longer silent is to be a traitor to my conscience.

As I understand them, the reasons advanced for the Bill are these. It is said that there is already in force a Peak District Reservation Ordinance, under which "it is unlawful for any owner, lessee, tenant, or occupier of any land or building within the Peak District to let such land or building or any part thereof for the purpose of residence by any but non-Chinese, or to permit any non-Chinese to reside on or in such land or building"; that it was owing to a slip in drafting that the case of a Chinese owner by purchase was not similarly prohibited. The Bill is, therefore, it is said, purely an amending Bill. In my humble opinion these alleged reasons are no reasons at all. It seems to me that they depend for their cogency, or even relevancy, upon the assumption that there was a "slip" in the drafting of the existing Ordinance. This Ordinance was passed as long ago as 1904, and the fact that no amending Bill has been thought necessary until now raises, in my submission, a presumption the other way. Another reason is, I understand, that the Chinese as a whole did not object to the principal Ordinance, and cannot, therefore, properly object to a reasonable amendment thereof. To this I say that the Chinese as a whole were opposed in principle to the Ordinance, just as those who have heard of the Bill are opposed to the Bill. Moreover, it seems to me that the question is not so much whether or not the Chinese did oppose the Ordinance; it is a question of right or wrong; and I submit, with due humility, that two wrongs cannot make one right.

Having made these preliminary remarks, I proceed now to state as shortly and clearly as I can the grounds of my opposition.

First, I oppose the Bill because its basic principle is racial distinction. A law which permits anyone but a Chinese, no matter what his station, to enjoy certain rights is manifestly an unjust law and one which falls far short of that ideal of equal justice which is at once the pride and boast of English legislation.

Secondly, I oppose the Bill because it is against the whole spirit of the British Constitution. In the eyes of the British Constitution all subjects of His Majesty the King, so long as they conduct themselves according to law, have equal rights and privileges. And I submit that it is wrong—apart from the exigencies of war—to forbid by legislation law-abiding British subjects, of whatever race, from residing in certain prescribed areas in a British Colony.

Thirdly, I oppose the Bill because it does not even seek to protect the weak against the strong. For it is undeniable that the English middle-class cannot afford to live up at the Peak, and that those who do live there are among the highest, wealthiest, and most influential members of the European community. Would it not be simplicity itself for the Peak property-owners to agree among themselves not to sell any property to the Chinese? Would it not be sufficient for the residents of the Peak to intimate that they would look upon any sale of property to the unwelcome Chinese as a social sin, inviting exclusion from the select circle?

And, lastly, I oppose the Bill because it is unnecessary. If the Government had made out a case of overwhelming necessity it would then be a question as to how far they could properly bring in (Continued at foot of next column.)

THE MOST IMPORTANT STEPS IN THE PROGRESS OF MANKIND.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—In his very interesting and instructive lecture on Monday evening Professor Middleton Smith is reported in your issue of to-day as saying:—"When fire was first made, when writing first appeared and when heat was made to do work, the three most important steps in the progress of mankind were made."

Surely the men who, instead of attempting to rob each other, effected the first exchange by each giving for what he received something more desired by the other took a step of far greater importance in the progress of mankind than any of those mentioned above. Without exchange, which involves association and co-operation, it is doubtful whether any of these other steps ever would have been made; but it is certain that they could not have been made on a scale that would have been of any importance.

With exchange, man took the first and most important step above the brute. Our whole civilization depends upon exchange. The most important question before mankind to-day, the fundamental issue of the war, is whether in future men are to obtain the result of each other's labour by fair exchange or whether the strong and cunning are to evade labour and by force, trick and fraud obtain what they can, using all available scientific knowledge to aid them.

If we adopt the policy of fair exchange, peace and good-will will reign among men. This is an essential condition of real progress, and, with it, progress is inevitable. But if we maintain the policy of grab which has so far prevailed, not only between nation and nation but between man and man of the same nation, scientific discoveries and inventions will only hasten the downfall of our civilization and the return to barbarism, if not the extinction of the human race.—Yours respectfully,

J. H. McGUIGAN.

November 21st, 1917.

the Bill in disregard of all consideration of principle or justice. At least one school of thought has subscribed to the doctrine that "Necessity knows no law." But my point is that the Government has not, and cannot, make out any case of necessity at all. It is a well-known fact that the Chinese, as a whole, do not like living at the Peak. To the Chinese the Peak as a residential quarter presents innumerable inconveniences. In truth, there is no indication that there has been any attempt on the part of the Chinese to "oust" the English from the Peak. On the contrary, I think I am right in saying that since the Ordinance was passed thirteen years ago there has been only one Chinese taking advantage of the "slip," and that on medical advice.

It may be argued that since the Chinese do not like living at the Peak they should not object to the proposed Bill. This argument lacks cogency. A fortiori, it should be said that such a state of affairs renders any fresh legislation of the nature contemplated unnecessary and gratuitous. I know that there are many Chinese in this Colony who, while never entertaining the idea of taking a permanent abode on the Peak, do object to the proposed Bill on principle. This attitude of mind should not be scoffed at. For a principle England—our Empire—is at this very moment fighting her hardest fight; for a principle, she has been pouring out, in endless streams, blood and treasure, sacrificing the very flower of her manhood. And this principle for which she has given so much is the principle of right against wrong, of justice, fairness and equal treatment for all. In a speech on the Great War, Mr. Asquith said in reference to the part played by India:—

"We welcome with appreciation and affection their proffered aid, and in our Empire which knows no distinction of race or class, where all alike, as subjects of the King-Emperor, are joint and equal custodians of our common interests and fortunes, we greet their association, side by side and shoulder to shoulder, with our home and Dominion troops, under the flag which is a symbol to all of a unity that the world in arms cannot discover or dissolve."

Would it be too much to hope that the Government, imbued with the noble sentiment underlying these words, will drop this unjust, unnecessary, and inopportune Bill?—I am, Your obedient servant.

M. K. LO.

SPORT.

BILLIARDS.

SOLDIERS' CLUB TOURNAMENT.

The G.M.F. cracked up badly against the H.K.D.C. at the Soldiers' Club in this tournament on Wednesday, being 307 points behind on the evening's play. Scores:—

| | |
|------------------|-----|
| Mr. Handley-Pegg | 250 |
| Mr. Bullock | 250 |
| G.M.F. | |
| Gunn, Bunney | 67 |
| L/Cpl. Gardiner | 133 |

CRICKET.

CIVIL SERVICE & ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The following will represent the Civil Service C.C. in their home match against the Royal Engineers on Saturday at 2 p.m.:—Hon. Mr. C. Severn (Captain), E. W. Hamilton, B. W. Bradbury, D. M. Goodall, W. H. Edmonds, W. Dixon, R. E. O. Bird, B. C. Witchell, F. J. Ling, J. C. C. Fletcher, and P. T. Lambie. Reserve—T. McCormack.

CRAIGENGOWER & THE NAVY.

In the League fixture, to be played on Saturday at 3 p.m., on the Craigen-gower ground, the home team will be composed of:—L. A. Rose, A. W. Grimmett, W. Graham, T. Thompson, T. Ford, J. D. Norrie, F. Thompson, F. Rapp, F. Schaefer, D. Kharras and R. Bass.

FOOTBALL.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE & KOWLOON DOCKERS.

St. Joseph's College will meet Kowloon in a League match to-morrow on the Club Ground at 3.30 p.m. Teams:—

St. Joseph's College:—U. M. Omar (Capt.), M. H. Abbas, E. P. Hyndmann, A. Jackson, H. Johnson, S. A. Marcal, R. M. Omar, R. E. Hyndmann, E. R. Hyndmann, W. Bandran and L. M. Xavier.

Kowloon:—Jennings, Knight and Pasco; Van Langenberg, Abbas and Raemussen; Taylor, Muskett, Moosdeen, Cleme, and Tatam Logan and Manning (reserves).

HONGKONG SCHOOLS' FOOTBALL.

On Wednesday in the Senior League, St. Joseph's College, last year's winners, defeated St. Paul's by 3-2. St. Paul's were leading 1-0 at half-time, but in the second half St. Joseph's had easily the best of matters and won comfortably.

| Queen's College | P | W | L | D | P |
|-----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Joseph's College | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| St. Paul's College | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| St. Stephen's College | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Diocesan School | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

In the Junior Schools' Cup Competition St. Stephen's beat Ying Wah 3-0 in the second round, and qualify to meet the winner of the tie—St. Joseph's v. Diocesan—in the semi-final.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PARADES, CENTRAL STATION, 5.30 P.M.
Friday, November 23rd—All recruits.

Also Ambulance Platoon.
Monday, November 26th—All recruits.
Tuesday, November 27th—Whole of No. 1 Co. under Chief Inspector Lamont.
Wednesday, November 28th—No. 3 Co. under Inspector Un. Also Ambulance Platoon.
Thursday, November 29th—No. 2 Co. under own Commanders. Also all recruits.

Uniform, caps with covers. Men not in possession of complete winter uniform will parade in mufti. Their names will be taken by C.S. Majors and handed in at this office.

As soon as the roll has been called on the above Company parades the Company Commanders will hand over his unit to the Musketry Officer for inspection of all rifles. The latter will make all necessary reports to this office.

BAND AND ORCHESTRA.
The Police Reserve Band will play at the "Heather Day" Fair on the evening of Friday, November 20th. The following Band Practices are ordered:—

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday (November 26th, 27th, and 28th).
Orchestra Practice ordered for the 28th inst. is cancelled.

INSPECTORS AND SERGEANTS.
All Inspectors and Sergeants (other than those on duty) will attend at Headquarters Club on Monday, November 26th, at 5.30 p.m. Uniform optional.
F. C. JAMES, D.S.P. (R.).
Hongkong, November 22nd, 1917.

"OUR LITTLE BIT" SOCIETY.

The above Society sent to Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co. yesterday, two cases of War Comforts to be forwarded to the Hon. Superintendent, Red Cross Depot, No. 2, Shed, Alexandra Dock, Bombay. The cases contained the following articles:—300 roller bandages, 15 pairs of socks, 100 pairs of gloves, 21 face cloths, 105 pairs of handkerchiefs, 25 knitted white woollen socks, 25 knitted white woollen mittens, 25 knitted white woollen scarves, 25 knitted white woollen caps, 25 knitted white woollen gloves, and 1 lot of magazines.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

GAMBLING.

Several Chinese, charged with gambling, were sentenced to a fine of \$4 each.

AN EXPERIENCED YOUTH.

A Chinese youth was charged with being in unlawful possession of a silver bangle.

Defendant said another Chinese gave him the bangle to pawn, promising him ten cents. Defendant gave his age as 18.

Sergt. Blackman stated that accused had been twice birched. He then gave his age as 14. Defendant was trying to escape a birching by representing himself as older.

Mr. Dyer Ball ordered defendant to receive twelve strokes with the birch.

BEGGING IN THE STREETS.

A Chinese was charged with allowing his little girl to beg in the streets.

Sanitary Inspector Taylor said he found the little girl in Queen's Road, carrying a placard and begging alms. The girl's mother informed him that the father was away at sea, but he found the man smoking opium in a house. Defendant stated that he had sent the girl out to beg because they had no money for food.

Mr. Dyer Ball sentenced defendant to a month's hard labour.

Another Chinese, charged with sending out a little boy to beg in the streets, was sentenced to a month's hard labour.

A PICKPOCKET WITH A DAGGER.

A Chinese was charged with attempting to pick another man's pocket and with assaulting him.

It was stated that the complainant was walking along Quarry Bay, when defendant, brushing shoulders with him, attempted to pick his pocket. He turned round and tried to arrest defendant, whereupon he was stabbed in the leg.

Defendant said the complainant owed him money, and, on his demanding it, attacked him. In self-defence he stabbed complainant. He did not attempt to pick his pocket.

A fine of \$20 was imposed, with the alternative of a month's hard labour.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF CIGARETTES.

A Chinese was charged with the unlawful possession of eight packets of cigarettes, containing 500 in each.

It was stated that defendant was noticed on Sunday morning walking along with some other passengers who had disembarked from the *Tai Lee*, carrying a basket. He was arrested on the stairs and the cigarettes were found in the basket.

Defendant stated that a passenger had given the basket to him, to be taken to Lanacat Row. A search was made for the passenger, but he could not be found.

Mr. Dyer Ball sentenced defendant to fourteen days' imprisonment.

THE OPIUM CASE.

Two Chinese women charged, on remand, with being in possession of 35 tael of opium each, were sentenced, the first to six months' hard labour and the second to a fine of \$300, or, in default, three months' hard labour.

The first defendant said that a man got into their boat and went to Wan-chai, where he gave them the opium to be conveyed to his residence. On the way there the man gave them the slip.

Mr. Hind said that, as far as the case was concerned, he did not think there was any possible defence. He suggested, however, that some discrimination should be made in favour of the younger woman, who appeared to be under the influence of the elder woman.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

A Chinese dispenser was charged with embezzling \$1,000, which had been entrusted to him by his employer to be deposited with a firm at Bonham Street.

It was stated that, on the 10th inst., defendant was given the money, for which a receipt was taken, and instead of depositing it with the firm, he handed it over to a man named Wong, living in the same street.

Mr. G. R. Haywood, who appeared for the defendant, said that his client handed over the money to the other man, with the consent of his employer. The complainant demanded the money a few days later, and as it was not forthcoming, a promissory note was accepted from the defendant for the amount. If that were true the action should be a civil one, and his client should be discharged.

The complainant denied that he knew the man to whom the money had been given. After the lapse of three or four days he demanded the money, whereupon defendant informed him that the man had absconded with it.

Mr. Haywood said the money was to be used to purchase opium. The firm had previously dealt with the same man. Complainant, not knowing where to purchase opium, asked defendant, who said he could get it from a sailor named Wong. Mr. Haywood wanted to cross-examine complainant, saying that the answers would explain the situation.

Mr. J. E. Woods said the interpreter was not present. The records produced were probably all a "blind" in order to cover the real transaction.

The case was adjourned till to-day, bail being granted on a bond of \$1,000.

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THE WAR.

BREAKING THE HINDENBURG LINE EIGHT THOUSAND PRISONERS CAPTURED.

TANKS CLEAR PASSAGE FOR INFANTRY.

FRENCH RENEW ATTACK.

ALL OBJECTIVES SECURED.

Franco-Belgian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

HINDENBURG LINE ATTACKED

TANKS OPEN A WAY FOR INFANTRY.

LONDON, November 21st.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Between St. Quentin and the Scarpe the Tanks broke through successive belts of wire of a great depth and strength.

Our infantry followed and stormed the first defensive system of the Hindenburg Line.

The Tanks and Infantry pressed on and captured the Hindenburg support line, more than a mile beyond.

Several thousand prisoners and a number of guns were captured.

SECOND DEFENCE SYSTEM

CAPTURED.

Following through the gaps made by the Tanks, the English, Scottish and Irish regiments swept over the outposts and stormed the first defensive system of the Hindenburg Line along the whole front. The Infantry and Tanks pressed on in accordance with the programme and captured the second system of defence over a mile beyond the known Hindenburg support-line. East County troops took Bonavis Wood and Lateau Wood after stiff fighting. English Rifle regiments and Light Infantry captured Lavnequerie, also the formidable defences on the spur known as Welsh Ridge. Other English County troops stormed the village of Ribecourt and fought their way through Couillet Wood.

SUCCESSION OF GLORIOUS CAPTURES.

The Highland Territorials crossed the Grand Ravine and entered Flesquieres, where fierce fighting occurred.

The West Riding Territorials captured Havrincourt, also the trench systems northward of the village.

The Ulster battalions, covering the latter's left flank, moved northward up the west bank of the Canal du Nord.

Later in the morning, we continued to advance rapidly, and progressed at all points.

English, Scottish, Irish and Welsh troops secured the crossings of the Canal and Neuwood.

The West Riding troops from Havrincourt made remarkable progress eastward of the Canal du Nord and stormed the villages Grandcourt and Anzeux. Co-operating with the Ulsters westward of the Canal they carried the whole German line northward to the Bapaume-Cambrai road.

The West Lancashire Territorials broke in the positions eastward of Epéhy.

The Irish Troops captured important sections of the Hindenburg Line between Bullecourt and Fontaine-lez-Croisilles.

The number of prisoners and guns and material cannot yet be estimated.

Fine, dull weather favoured the preparations, but it broke early yesterday with rain at night. It is now stormy.

LATEST CABLES.

DETAILS OF CAPTURED POSITIONS.

LONDON, November 22nd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Important progress was made to-day westward and south-westward of Cambrai.

Despite the continuous rain, reinforcements of the enemy were hurried up to oppose the advance.

The enemy was driven out from a further series of villages and other fortified positions, and many additional prisoners were taken.

The Tanks were again of great assistance. We progressed on the right, in the direction of Crevecoeur-sur-Lescaut.

We captured north-eastward of Mauniers a double line of trenches on the east bank of the Canal-de-Lescaut, where there was sharp fighting, and where counter-attacks were driven off.

The village of Noyelle-de-Lescaut, northward of Marcoing, was captured early in the morning.

Here also there was heavy fighting, and counter-attacks were successfully repulsed.

SCOTTISH TROOPS IN THE VAN.

The Scottish troops, in the morning, moving north-eastward from Flesquieres, captured the defensive lines south-westward of Cantaing and the latter village, taking 500 prisoners. They continued to advance, and later established themselves upwards of five miles behind the former German front line.

The West Riding battalions, northward of Anzeux, engaged the enemy southward and south-westward of Bourlon Wood.

The Ulsters, further west, crossed the Bapaume-Cambrai road and entered Mocuvers.

Strong counter-attacks on our new positions in the neighbourhood of Bullecourt were defeated.

The total guns captured has not yet been ascertained.

FIVE MILES BEHIND GERMAN LINES.

LONDON, November 22nd.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that 8,000 prisoners are now counted, including 180 officers.

At one point we penetrated five miles behind the German lines.

Several more villages have been captured.

ENEMY WASTING AMMUNITION.

PARIS, November 22nd.

Le Temps states that the British offensive, which extends on a front of 60 kilometres, was launched at 6.30 this morning. The scene was extraordinary, owing to the dense fog, which magnified the fantastic weirdness of the Tanks and made them awe-inspiring to the enemy.

There were no enemy aeroplanes or balloons to be seen throughout the day, and consequently the enemy guns, ignorant of the whereabouts of the British batteries, fired into the air wildly, merely wasting their ammunition.

GERMAN VERSION.

LONDON, November 21st.

A wireless German official report states:—The main English attacks, under the protection of armoured cars, strove to break through towards Cambrai.

They succeeded in capturing villages in the fighting zone, including Graincourt and Marcoing, also portions of permanently established material.

Our reserves arrested the thrust in the rear positions.

The enemy did not advance beyond our foremost line between Fontaine-lez-Croisilles and Rencourt.

The attack southward of Vendhuile collapsed.

ENGLISH AGAIN ATTACKED.

A wireless German official report states:—The English since noon have again attacked with strong forces south-westward of Cambrai. Fighting continues.

EARLIER CABLES.

LINE PENETRATED AT NUMEROUS POINTS.

LONDON, November 21st.

Router's Correspondent at British Headquarters telegraphs:—Rarely has there been a more dramatic stroke in the war than that dealt the Germans in the latest offensive.

The great "impenetrable" Hindenburg Line has been penetrated at numerous points. It was primarily the Tanks that did it.

The Germans, apparently, had not suspected our intention to open so suddenly.

The new scene of activities is near the Somme, and the attack, seemingly, was a complete surprise.

THE REWARD OF SECRECY.

Care was taken to secure the greatest secrecy regarding the plans. Besides the ordinary preparation for an attack on a large scale, the fleet of Tanks had to be brought up close to the line. Everything, apparently, was done without the smallest intimation reaching the enemy's ears.

This was a truly remarkable achievement, reflecting the greatest credit upon everybody concerned. One advantage of the sudden change of scene, apart from the element of surprise, was that in the region east of Bapaume the battle ground is fit for the Tanks, the soil not being much cut up by shell-holes, for the enemy evacuated this area last Spring without fighting, and we had never previously seriously attacked in this section.

The ground is well covered with thick grass, making excellent going either for the Tank or the men. Moreover, the enemy did not have anything like the concentration of guns in this sector as he has around Ypres and Passchendaele. Many factors, therefore, were in our favour, if only the difficulty of maintaining secrecy could be overcome, so that the enemy could not mass guns and divisions against us. This secrecy, as stated, was secured.

NATURE OF THE ENEMY DEFENCE LINE.

On the other hand, we had against us here the extremely formidable defences of the Hindenburg Line, which was the great barrier on which the enemy fell back when he retired last Spring.

The enemy has increased its strength continuously since, having made it indeed into a triple cordon of three separate trench systems. The Germans believed they could hold up the armies of the world here.

Along a large part of the central portion is a great tunnel, with openings at frequent intervals which makes it unnecessary for troops to move above ground and keeps the garrison safe from the heaviest gunfire. I believe much of this tunnel is now ours. Each of the three lines was protected with belts of especially stout wire in intricate patterns, all co-ordinated with machine-guns, posts and strong redoubts, so that, apparently, infantry could not approach at any point without being swept by machine-gun fire.

On a considerable sector the Tanks took care of that wire to-day, and the infantry went through almost unscathed.

Perhaps, the most interesting part of the attack occurred between the vicinity of Havrincourt, which was defended by the main Hindenburg Line, and that of Gonnelain. The latter village was behind our position. This is, roughly, the area between the big canals Du Nord and De Lescaut.

TANKS TRAMPLE DOWN TIERS OF WIRE.

Rain, which had held off for a few days, came down lightly on the morning of the attack, which was launched without preliminary bombardment. The guns only started when the Tanks advanced.

Prisoners admit they were utterly surprised. As a matter of fact, we caught the relief of enemy troops which was going on in course of the ordinary routine.

With good ground beneath them, the Tanks walked up to the tiers of wire, trampling down the latter and taking the trenches with machine-guns, until the resistance ceased and the enemy fled to his dug-outs.

OUR LOSSES UNPRECEDENTEDLY LIGHT.

The main Hindenburg trenches had been made especially wide for the express purpose of frustrating the Tanks, but they are still not wide enough. The Tanks rolled through or over every obstacle, and the losses in the infantry behind were almost unprecedentedly light.

AT LEAST 5,000 PRISONERS.

LATER.

In a later despatch Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters reports:—It is believed that at present at least 5,000 prisoners were captured.

It has been raining hard for twenty-four hours. Nevertheless, the troops and Tanks are still pushing on. They are apparently are around Mauniers and penetrating in the direction of Noyelle.

It is difficult to see details, but this is certain, we have driven a wide wedge into the Hindenburg Line.

I have just returned from a visit to the positions captured, which are enormously strong. There is evidence everywhere that the enemy was taken unawares.

LATEST CABLES.

EIGHT THOUSAND PRISONERS.

LONDON, November 22nd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Eight thousand prisoners have been counted, including 180 officers.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

LONDON, November 22nd.

Our aeroplanes attempted to work all day on Tuesday in conjunction with the operations between St. Quentin and the Scarpe.

Low clouds, mist, a strong westerly wind, drizzle and occasional rain throughout the day necessitated the pilots flying fifty feet from the ground. Even then, at times they were quickly lost in the mist. Continual attempts to maintain contact with the advancing troops was rendered almost impossible by the weather.

The enemy's batteries, lorries, aerodromes, transport, and railways were bombed, and batteries and small groups of infantry were machine-gunned.

Valuable information was gained. Only five hostile machines were seen in the battlefield. Eleven of ours were lost owing to the mist and the exceptionally low height at which they were compelled to fly.

A GREAT SUCCESS.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's latest attack has undoubtedly been a very great success. (Cheers.)

EARLIER CABLES.

THE ENEMY SURPRISED.

In the fight yesterday morning, the Third Army, under General Sir Julian Byng, delivered a number of attacks between St. Quentin and the Scarpe river. The attacks were carried out without previous artillery fire, completely surprising the enemy.

Our troops broke in the enemy's positions to a depth of between four and five miles on a wide front.

Several thousand prisoners and a number of guns were captured.

The operations are being continued. A large number of Tanks moved forward in advance of the Infantry and broke through successive belts of German wire of great depth and strength.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, November 22nd.

A wireless German official report states:—Strong French advances commenced this afternoon from Craonne to the Berry-au-bac front.

GERMAN SALIENT ATTACKED.

PARIS, November 22nd.

A communiqué states:—West of Lamiette we attacked the German salient south of Juvincourt on a kilometre front to an average depth of 40 metres.

We attained all our objectives, carrying strong defences.

We captured 175 prisoners, and between Lamiette and the Aisne a further 40 were captured.

The artillery duel is lively in the whole of this region.

EARLIER CABLES.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY DUEL.

PARIS, November 21st.

A communiqué reports that the artillery duel is somewhat violent in Belgium, north of Chemin-de-Dames, and on the right of the Meuse.

SEVERAL SUCCESSFUL RAIDS.

PARIS, November 21st.

A communiqué states:—We carried out several successful raids at night-time north and south of St. Quentin. We brought back prisoners.

There is a violent artillery struggle in the region of Chaume Wood.

Egypt.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE PALESTINE CAMPAIGN.

ADDITIONAL SUCCESSES.

LONDON, November 21st.

A Palestine official report contains:—The situation northward of Jaffa is unchanged.

The Territorial Infantry carried Kuryet-el-Enab, six miles westward of Jerusalem, on Monday at the point of the bayonet.

The Scottish troops occupied Beitulika, five miles north-westward of Jerusalem.

The mounted troops yesterday were in contact with the enemy four miles westward of Birsh, on the Jerusalem-Shechem road.

JAFFA INTACT.

LONDON, November 21st.

Reuter's Correspondent at Egyptian Headquarters telegraphed on the 18th inst.:—Welcome heavy rains are falling.

The military situation is unchanged, except that the mounted patrols advanced towards the north-east into the Judean Hills.

The town of Jaffa is intact, and a considerable part of the population is remaining, although a portion of the better-class Turks left before our arrival.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF HELIGOLAND BATTLE.

LONDON, November 21st.

The Admiralty announces the following details of Saturday's action in the Heligoland Bight:—

Towards eight o'clock we sighted four light-cruisers, on a northerly course, accompanied by destroyers and mine-sweepers or patrol-vessels. The latter escaped north-eastward, but one was sunk by our destroyers' gunfire. There were a number of survivors, including the Lieutenant, whom we rescued.

The light cruisers and destroyers turned towards Heligoland, and we pursued them through the minefields. A running engagement ensued, under a heavy smoke-screen, until we sighted four battleships or battle-cruisers.

Our advanced forces broke off the engagement and turned back to meet the supports outside the minefields. Owing to these we were compelled to keep to the line taken by the enemy. Consequently the area was too restricted for the supporting ships to manoeuvre in.

The enemy did not follow us outside the minefields.

We scored a number of hits at a light cruiser which was seen to be on fire.

A heavy explosion occurred on another, and a third was dropping behind damaged. Their destruction was prevented by the presence of the enemy's large vessels and their proximity to Heligoland.

Our damage was slight, and there were some casualties among officers and men in exposed positions.

GERMAN VERSION.

LONDON, November 21st.

A wireless German official report states:—Besides many small British cruisers and destroyers in the Bight on Saturday, six ships of the line, or battle-cruisers, participated. The British Admiralty report refers only to light forces.

The British advance was quickly opposed with adequate forces, causing them to retire. A number of hits on enemy ships and destroyers were obtained, and German aeroplanes bombarded the large warships.

BRITISH PATROL-VESSEL TORPEDOED.

LONDON, November 21st.

The Admiralty announce that a submarine torpedoed a patrol-vessel in the Mediterranean on Sunday.

Four officers and five men were killed.

ITALIAN FRONT.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ITALIAN FRONT.

ITALIANS REPULSE THREE VIOLENT ATTACKS.

LONDON, November 21st.

A wireless Italian official report states:—There was intense artillery firing on the whole front yesterday.

Italian and British monitors are co-operating on the coastal zone.

We repulsed three violent attacks at Mount Pertica.

The infantry actions were not renewed at Monte Tomba and Monte Monfenera.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, November 21st.

A wireless German official report states:—The situation on the Italian front is unchanged.

AN ENCOURAGING FEATURE.

LONDON, November 21st.

The progress of the great battle in the Italian mountains is being watched most anxiously since the enemy announced the storming of Queret and Afrate Cornally, as if the Austro-Germans capture Monte Tomba, on the northern slopes of which a terrific struggle is raging, a two miles descent will bring them to the plain and may cause the Italians to lose the whole of the Piave line, and also Venice.

The enemy has not renewed his attempt to cross the lower Piave, concentrating his efforts in the mountains between the Upper Brenta and Piave, where fighting has been incessant since the 17th inst.

An encouraging feature is the rally of the Italians, not merely in resisting the stupendous attacks, but in repeatedly and effectively counter-attacking.

WHERE DANGER LIES.

PARIS, November 21st.

A semi-official statement avers that the whole danger lies in the enemy pouring down the upper courses of the Brenta and Piave and entering the plain. He is employing all his reserves in this effort.

DESPERATE STRUGGLE AT PIAVE RIVER.

LONDON, November 21st.

An Italian semi-official report states:—There was furious fighting at Monte Monfenera all day on Monday. Two enemy divisions, of respectively twelve and sixteen battalions, including the Prussian Guards, were engaged. The struggle for the possession of the Piave crossings, where the river enters the plain, has continued for five days.

In the battle of the Tomba-Monfenera-Cornally triangle, after repeated repulses the enemy at dawn on the 18th inst. gained a footing in the Monfenera salient, but were dislodged.

The following night the enemy returned to the assault, supported by drams, and the salient constantly changed hands throughout the night and day. The Italians finally reconquered the position, but as they were exposed and without shelter from an infernal bombardment they retired, leaving an advanced group in occupation.

The desperate resistance continues.

An enemy column which attempted to break through to the left of Monfenera on Monday morning was annihilated at the point of the bayonet.

Canal.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

BELLIGERENTS TO BE OFFERED AN ARMISTICE.

LONDON, November 21st.

A wireless Russian official statement contains:—The All-Russian Congress of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates has ordered the Council of the People's Commissaries to assume power and to offer all the belligerents an immediate armistice for the purpose of opening negotiations for a democratic peace.

These offers are to be made when the Council's power has been firmly established in all the important districts throughout the country. A draft message to this effect has already been communicated to the Allied Plenipotentiaries in Russia.

Meanwhile, the Council has ordered the Commander-in-Chief forthwith to offer the enemy commanders an armistice for the purpose of peace negotiations, and to keep the Council informed telegraphically of the progress of the negotiations, and to sign a preliminary act only after the Council approves.

The above communiqué is signed by Lenin, as President of the Council, General Trotsky, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and three others.

ILLEGAL DEMAND UPON STATE BANK.

PETROGRAD, November 21st.

The Maximalist Commissioner, with the Commander of the Garrison, accompanied by troops and a band playing, marched to the State Bank and demanded ten million roubles.

The Bank officials conferred with the Delegates of the Town Council, and the Peasants' Union, and it was unanimously decided to refuse the demand.

Eventually, the Commander of the Garrison withdrew the troops, and visited the Council of Maximalist Commissioners, who decided that the demand was not in accordance with the law, upon which the Commander apologised to the Bank officials.

GENERAL BRUSILOFF INJURED.

General Brusiloff was knocked down by a motor-lorry at Moscow, and had his leg broken.

FIGHTING NEAR INBOURG.

Fighting between the Red and White Guards near Inbourg has begun. The railway is torn up.

EARLIER CABLES.

PETROGRAD, November 20th.

THE BOLO MYSTERY. GERMAN PLOT TO INFLUENCE OPINION IN FRANCE

The Bolo Pasha mystery is developing into one of the most sensational spy stories of the war.

It is now clear that the whole business was a cunningly organised German plot involving the expenditure of millions in order to influence public opinion in France. The principal persons concerned in this extraordinary drama are:

Abbas, the deposed Khedive of Egypt. Paul Bolo, who was given the rank of Pasha by the ex-Khedive.

Herr von Jagow, ex-Foreign Minister of Germany.

M. Monier, late President of the Paris Civil Tribunal.

Senator Charles Humbert, proprietor of the Paris Journal, who has promptly announced that he is repaying the money advanced by Bolo, and that he was unaware of its tainted source.

The sword of justice has cut short the serio-comic career of Bolo Pasha. In yesterday's despatch (says Mr. H. J. Greenwall, Daily Express Correspondent at Paris, Monday) I mentioned that a revolver had been found beneath his pillow, but I am assured that he is the last man to commit suicide. He is haunted with a nervous dread of assassination.

Although all particulars have not yet arrived from America I am able to give some details of the charge against Bolo. It was in February 1915 that he got in touch with the ex-Khedive through Sadik Pasha, who came to meet Bolo in Rome. The Frenchman proposed a scheme to found a Catholic Bank in Switzerland which, under the cloak of religious propaganda, could obtain control of some French money. For this scheme Bolo demanded £2,000,000.

Sadik consulted his master, who was then in Vienna. The ex-Khedive refused to back the scheme, but later went to Geneva with a woman—Thérèse Hartmann—and met Bolo, who proposed a fresh scheme of buying up several French papers and establishing others. There were several meetings at which a secret code for carrying on correspondence was drafted.

The ex-Khedive was "Marie," Sadik was "Doctor," and Bolo was "Richt." Money was always referred to as "patronne." The ex-Khedive sent an emissary to Berlin to propose the scheme to Herr von Jagow. The Minister promised to advance £50,000 per month for ten months. This offer was made to Bolo at Zurich, where the ex-Khedive came with his mistress, Lausanne. Perhaps it is a mere coincidence that Herr Erberger was there at the same time, staying at another hotel under a false name.

At this meeting Bolo accepted the ex-Khedive's monthly offer, but said that the money was insufficient. There was a further delay before the ex-Khedive received money from his German masters. Before handing it over to Bolo the ex-Khedive deducted £4,000 "commission."

In a leading article in his paper, the Journal, M. Humbert promises to repay the money which he received from Bolo and to annul his contract.

Bolo's shady career.

Bolo's career has been that of a typical adventurer, who, with various set-backs, has experimented in most strata of social life in France. He was a brilliant student who had a future in any of the professions, but he preferred to engage in fraudulent business transactions. He cheated even his victims to whom he promised illegal commissions, changed his name, and eventually, owing to the war, found himself in the position of a wealthy man about town in Paris. He was apparently the son of a small notary and was educated at Marseilles, where he showed brilliant promise, but he rejected the idea of entering a legitimate profession, and became a shady company promoter. His first enterprise was in 1893, when he induced a restaurant proprietor to secure a couple of pleasure schooners to bring live lobsters from Corsica to Marseilles. The business was a failure and the restaurant keeper lost his money. Bolo's subsequent career is somewhat obscure. He is said to have been an assistant in a women's hairdressing establishment, and a clerk in a money exchange office.

Then he set up a bogus agency for sacramental wine, offering a special commission to priests. His system, however, was to take payment in advance and then not to deliver the wine, with the result that he spent a month in prison. Having served his sentence he went to Spain, and took the name of Pablo Bernier. And later travelled in Africa. In 1902, feeling convinced that his past was forgotten, he returned to Marseilles, where he took rooms in one of the most expensive hotels and attempted to float various schemes. His plans miscarried, and he had to leave his luggage behind him and go to Lyons. At Lyons he set up as a dealer in champagne, in partnership with a Baron Stieffeld, though he indulged in a well-advertised campaign the business did not succeed. He persuaded his superior that Lyons was a place too small for his activities, and was given 100,000 francs to set up in Paris in the Rue Halvay. There, instead of launching the champagne business, he announced that he had married a rich heiress and simply deserted the firm that had financed him. He had in fact married a widow with £3,000 a year at Bordeaux, and, thanks to her money, was able to live well as a man of means.

Until 1911 apparently he had no further connection with the wine trade, but when in the spring of that year there was trouble in the Champagne vineyards he went down to the district and preached to the wine growers that prosperity could easily be won by destroying the large owners, and forming a huge co-operative company. Such at any rate was the explanation he gave to the wine growers, but the *Matin* points out that in directing the riots in Champagne, where several French firms were seriously injured, the German firms were carefully spared. The new wine growers' federation failed, like Bolo's other enterprises, and when the war broke out he was in an unfortunate financial position, owing among other debts, one of £20,000.

It is eight months since Bolo was first suspected, but despite all possible investigations no distinct offence could be (Continued in foot of next column.)

RUSSIA AS I SAW IT. CHAOS AND ANARCHY.

Mr. Sidney W. Coxon, who has spent four months in Russia on a trade investigation in the interests of a group of British manufacturers, writes in the *Daily Mail Gazette*:

It was my misfortune to meet thousands of deserters from the South-Western front. Lenin's pernicious doctrine had been spread among them by his agents, who craftily told them that the land was being divided up, and that if they remained where they were they would find on their return home they were too late and had been forestalled. However, in many instances, when they did arrive home, they were forced by the villagers to return to their duty at the front.

With such a lack of transport, the food and fuel questions have become more acute every day. Prices keep soaring, and for many products money is useless, as the stuff is unobtainable. Long queues of people are seen continually in the big towns waiting all through the night outside provision shops, boot shops, etc. To my mind, this is one of the most alarming features, in view of the approaching winter.

Petrograd is the worst of any of the large towns in this respect, but those living on its outskirts or in "dachas" are more to be pitied than the citizens themselves. An English friend of mine, married to a Russian lady and with two children, living six miles from Petrograd, was in despair, as all the food coming into that town was commandeered by the Government. Milk, butter, and meat were unobtainable as a general rule, and one night their dinner consisted of Jung.

As some instances of prices ruling when I left Russia, I may mention that a suit of clothes cost round about £20, a pair of boots £5 to £7, and so on. Cabmen turn up their noses at anything under five roubles for a fare which before the war was fifty kopecks. Wood for fuel, which was seven roubles per "sazhen" (7ft. by 7ft.), is now seventy roubles, and is expected to reach a hundred roubles in the winter.

One may wonder how the people exist; but, of course, their wages have been doubled, trebled, and even quadrupled, though they keep on demanding still higher increases. The result is that factory after factory is closing down.

brought home to him. Captain Bouchardon, who is responsible for the conduct of the case, as the representative of the military judicial authorities, made every effort to obtain the incriminating evidence required from Switzerland, America, and other countries, but he met with many obstacles, several of them inherent in the circumstances.

Once the United States became an Allied country, however, matters were facilitated, and a separate inquiry was set on foot in America, with the result that Captain Bouchardon was handed by the Ministry of War a cablegram which stated that, as the result of an inquiry made by the American police at certain banks, it was clear that various sums, totalling £320,000, were paid in during the year 1915 to accounts in the name of Paul Bolo, living in the Rue de Valenciennes, Paris, by the Deutsche Bank, of Berlin. A large part of this money had already been forwarded to Bolo in Paris through the medium of a French bank. Curiously enough, before Bolo's arrest he had instructed his counsel, Maître Bonzon, who is also defending Turnel, to appeal to M. Painlevé as Minister of War, and therefore as the supreme head of military justice, to cause him either to be released from his eight months' detention, or to be brought before the Judges, where he would have the right of public explanation.

M. Painlevé, however, refused to see Maître Bonzon, and the latter thereupon enclosed Bolo's letter to M. Painlevé, with a covering letter of his own, in a registered envelope. In this letter he concluded by warning M. Painlevé that he would soon see the unfortunate consequences that might be entailed by his refusal to see him. Meanwhile, M. Piolet, the special Police Inspector of the Paris Military District, had received orders from M. Bouchardon to inform Bolo that he was formally arrested. M. Piolet went to the Grand Hotel, where Bolo was staying, and where he had been confined to bed for some days, and carried out his instructions, posting two Inspectors in Bolo's room and two at the door, with orders that no one should be allowed to communicate with him. Maître Bonzon then arrived at the hotel and clamoured for admission to his client, which was refused him.

He then went to the Palais de Justice and delivered to M. Bouchardon a letter, signed by Bolo, asking him to interrogate him at the earliest possible moment. M. Bouchardon then repeated Maître Bonzon's permission to see his client. At about the same time Monsignor Bolo, a brother of the accused man, arrived at the Grand Hotel, and, like Maître Bonzon, was first refused admission, but later received permission from M. Bouchardon to visit his brother. In his interview with M. Bouchardon, Monsignor Bolo said he refused to believe that his brother could be guilty of the facts alleged against him, adding that if he was guilty he would have to answer to the justice of men and of God.

POPULAR DEMONSTRATION

News of the arrest got abroad, and a crowd of some three thousand people assembled outside the hotel, and when accused was brought out on a stretcher and placed in an ambulance there were cries of "A mort le traître." As most of the traders in the "Bolshevik" Bolo was visibly affected, and tears rolled down his cheeks. There were several rushes from the crowd, but precautions had been taken, and he was driven away to the prison infirmary at Fresnes.

While the arrests and rumours of arrests are disquieting to French opinion, keen satisfaction is felt that the authorities believe they have laid their hands on the source of German propaganda, which would simply account for the periodic outbursts of pacifism that have made themselves felt in France ever since the outbreak of war.

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